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SUMMARY

World Population 1979

Recent Demographic
Estimates for the Countries and
Regions of the World





BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Introduction

This report presents summary demographic data for the world, regions, subregions, and countries. More detailed statistics, as well as source references and notes on derivation of the estimates, may be found in the full report, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *World Population 1979—Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World*, Washington, D.C., 1980.

increase of about 1.7 percent. The crude birth rate in Africa (46 per 1,000 population) is still very much above the world average, and nearly 40 percent above the average for less developed countries. The crude birth rate in Latin America (33 per 1,000) is slightly above and that in Asia (30 per 1,000) is close to the world average. The crude death rate shows a similar pattern for Africa and Asia—considerably above and close to the world average, respectively. However, in Latin America the death rate is somewhat lower than the world average, resembling more closely the crude death rates in the more developed than the less developed regions.

Considering some more detailed measures of mortality, namely life expectancy at birth and infant mortality, it has been noted that data are not available for many countries. Nevertheless, it is possible to make cross-country comparisons for countries with available data for some date in the 1970's. Figure 5 shows, as do the data on crude death rates, that mortality is still very high in Africa where life expectancies are below 45 years in several countries and where infant mortality rates above 100 are more the norm than the exception. Figure 6 shows similar data for Asia, where there is greater diversity among the countries. In general, the data are more recent for Asia than for Africa, which may account in part for the generally better mortality situation. Nevertheless, there are some countries, particularly Afghanistan, where life expectancy is very low and infant mortality is higher than in any African country with data in the 1970's. Finally, in figure 7 one notes that in Latin America mortality is generally lower and the life expectancy figures and infant mortality rates, just as the crude death rates, resemble more closely those of the more developed than the typical less developed country.

Turning to a consideration of recent international migration, several distinct population movements can be identified in each of the major regions of the world. The most dominant feature of migration in Africa during recent years is the large-scale movement of refugees between countries within the region. Additionally, several of the newly independent nations have witnessed an emigration of segments of their foreign-born populations after independence. Migration in Asia is characterized by the large-scale movement of refugees from Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam to other countries of first asylum in Eastern South Asia, as well as by permanent relocation of refugees in various countries of Europe and North America. Labor migration remains an important aspect of population movement within Western South Asia. Although there are intraregional population movements within Latin America, emigration to Europe and North America is more typical. The European and North American regions may be characterized as regions of destination, even

Population Growth in the World and the Major Regions: 1950 to 1979

Recent demographic estimates for the countries of the world, when aggregated to regional and world totals, confirm the trends of declining population growth rates that have been observed in the world as a whole and in many regions during the past few years. Nevertheless, substantial absolute increases in population size are still occurring all over the world, and not all regions have yet experienced a deceleration in their rates of growth.

With an estimated 4.4 billion inhabitants, the world population at midyear 1979 was 44 percent larger than in 1960 and 74 percent larger than in 1950. The world's people are unevenly distributed among the various nations, with half of the population located in only 4 countries (see figure 1), and a fourth in the next 16 largest countries. Differential growth rates among the regions have resulted in a gradually shifting distribution of population over the last three decades (figure 2), so that the share of the world's population in Africa, Asia, and Latin America has been growing and the share in Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union has been diminishing.

By far the largest population is found in Asia, with an estimated 2.6 billion in 1979, up from 1.4 billion in 1950 (figure 3). The populations of both Africa and Latin America have more than doubled since 1950. Africa's population increased from 220 million in 1950 to 458 million in 1979, and Latin America's from 164 million to 353 million during the same period.

Wide variation in crude birth and death rates are evident among the regions, as shown in figure 4. The estimated average rates for the world in 1978 were about 28 births and 11 deaths per 1,000 population, resulting in a rate of natural

though there is considerable intraregional migration in both. In the case of Oceania, migration is dominated by immigration to Australia.

The differing levels of fertility, mortality, and migration among the various world regions combine to produce regional growth rates that vary considerably as well. In spite of the high death rate in Africa, the growth rate has been increasing steadily (figure 8), to become, at 2.9 percent in 1978, the highest of any continent. In Latin America, on the other hand, the population growth rate has been declining, particularly during the last decade, but it still remains fairly high, about 2.3 percent in 1978. In Asia, the trend of population growth is heavily influenced by the situation in Mainland China, about which little is known for certain. The population loss in Mainland China during the early 1960's, as portrayed by the official data, causes a reversal of the Asian trend for

that period. In general, there has been a downward trend in Asian population growth rates since about the mid-1960's, with the 1978 rate having reached a moderate level in world terms, about 1.8 percent, or the lowest rate among the developing regions. Among the more developed regions, population growth rates have been below 1.0 percent in Europe and the Soviet Union since the mid-1960's and in Northern America since the early 1970's.

In considering the generally declining population growth rates during recent years, the distinction should be made between these rates and the absolute increases in numbers of people. As shown below with actual estimates from this report, a declining growth rate, if applied to an increasingly large population, does not necessarily lead to smaller numbers of people added to the population each year:

Region and time period from midyear	Population (millions)		Absolute increase (millions)	Population growth rate (percent)
	Beginning of period	End of period		
World				
1968 to 1969	3,576	3,651	74.6	2.1
1978 to 1979	4,331	4,406	74.9	1.7
Africa				
1968 to 1969	338	347	9.1	2.7
1978 to 1979	445	458	13.1	2.9
Asia				
1968 to 1969	2,037	2,088	50.3	2.4
1978 to 1979	2,536	2,583	47.2	1.8
Latin America				
1968 to 1969	269	276	7.1	2.6
1978 to 1979	345	353	8.0	2.3
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union				
1968 to 1969	913	921	7.7	0.8
1978 to 1979	984	990	6.3	0.6
Oceania				
1968 to 1969	18.6	19.0	0.4	2.1
1978 to 1979	22.2	22.5	0.3	1.3

Thus, although the estimated annual world population growth rate of 1.7 percent for midyear 1978 to 1979 was a fifth lower than the rate (2.1 percent) for a comparable period 10 years earlier, the absolute annual increase of the population was essentially the same, 75 million. In the case of Africa, the combination of an increasing growth rate and a growing base population has led to a sharp rise in the annual absolute growth of the population; the absolute increase

during 1978 to 1979 was 44 percent larger than the increase during 1968 to 1969. Asia was unique among the developing regions in that the absolute annual increment, as well as the population growth rate, was smaller during 1978-79 than 1968-69. In Latin America, although the growth rate declined from 2.6 percent in 1968-69 to 2.3 percent in 1978-79, the absolute increment during the latter period was nearly a million larger.

Table 1. **World Population, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Continent and Development Category**

Region	Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands)	1978			Rate of growth (percent)
		Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population		
World ¹	4,406,347	27-29	11-12		1.7-1.8
More developed.....	1,123,382	15	10		0.7
Less developed ¹	3,282,965	32-34	12-13		2.0-2.2
Africa ²	458,231	45-47	17-18		2.7-3.0
Asia ¹	2,582,861	28-31	11-12		1.8-2.0
More developed.....	115,880	15	6		0.9
Less developed ¹	2,466,981	29-32	11-12		1.8-2.0
Latin America ²	352,821	32-33	9		2.3-2.4
Northern America ³	244,391	15	9		0.8
Europe and Soviet Union ³	745,587	15	10		0.6
Oceania.....	22,457	21	9		1.3
More developed.....	17,524	16	8		1.0
Less developed.....	4,932	40	12-13		2.4
Excluding Mainland China:					
World ¹	3,394,150	29-30	12-13		1.7-1.8
Less developed ¹	2,270,768	36-38	14		2.3-2.4
Asia ¹	1,570,664	33-35	13-14		2.0-2.1
Less developed ¹	1,454,784	35-37	14		2.1-2.3

¹The base population used in calculating the 1978 vital rates excludes the populations of Kampuchea and Vietnam, for which no estimates of 1978 vital rates were available.

²Less developed.

³More developed.

Note: For a list of countries by development category, see pp. 32-33.

Table 2. World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Continent and Development Category: 1950 to 1979

Region	Midyear population (thousands)						
	1979	1975	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950
World.....	4,406,347	4,108,736	3,727,288	3,357,687	3,059,498	2,772,766	2,527,168
More developed.....	1,123,382	1,093,157	1,048,665	1,002,307	945,098	887,178	832,416
Less developed.....	3,282,965	3,015,579	2,678,622	2,355,380	2,114,399	1,885,588	1,694,752
Africa ¹	458,231	408,508	356,130	312,074	275,224	244,984	219,709
Asia.....	2,582,861	2,393,255	2,139,993	1,890,958	1,714,583	1,540,275	1,392,089
More developed.....	115,880	111,573	104,345	98,883	94,092	89,815	83,805
Less developed.....	2,466,981	2,281,582	2,035,648	1,792,075	1,620,491	1,450,460	1,308,284
Latin America ¹	352,821	320,906	282,895	247,760	215,651	187,480	164,416
Northern America ²	244,391	236,401	226,309	214,075	198,662	181,740	166,075
Europe and Soviet Union ²	745,587	728,340	702,541	675,281	639,612	604,210	572,360
Oceania.....	22,457	21,325	19,420	17,538	15,767	14,078	12,518
More developed.....	17,524	16,842	15,471	14,068	12,733	11,413	10,176
Less developed.....	4,932	4,483	3,949	3,470	3,034	2,665	2,343
Excluding Mainland China:							
World.....	3,394,150	3,159,025	2,878,940	2,621,633	2,377,939	2,161,181	1,979,804
Less developed.....	2,270,768	2,065,868	1,830,274	1,619,326	1,432,840	1,274,003	1,147,388
Asia.....	1,570,664	1,441,544	1,291,645	1,154,904	1,033,024	928,690	846,725
Less developed.....	1,454,784	1,331,971	1,187,300	1,056,021	938,932	838,875	760,920

Region	Average annual rate of growth (percent)					
	1975-79	1970-75	1965-70	1960-65	1955-60	1950-55
World.....	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9
More developed.....	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
Less developed.....	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.1
Africa ¹	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2
Asia.....	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0
More developed.....	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.4
Less developed.....	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.1
Latin America ¹	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
Northern America ²	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8
Europe and Soviet Union ²	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Oceania.....	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3
More developed.....	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
Less developed.....	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Excluding Mainland China:						
World.....	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
Less developed.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
Asia.....	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9
Less developed.....	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0

¹Less developed.²More developed.

Note: For a list of countries by development category, see pp. 32-33.

Table 3. **Countries Ranked by Population Size: 1979**
(Population in thousands)

1. China, Mainland	1,012,197	42. Kenya	15,778
2. India	667,326	43. Czechoslovakia	15,239
3. Soviet Union	263,400	44. Afghanistan	14,699
4. United States	220,584	45. Nepal	14,608
5. Indonesia	148,085	46. Sri Lanka	14,594
6. Brazil	119,175	47. Venezuela	14,539
7. Japan	115,880	48. Australia	14,417
8. Bangladesh	88,092	49. Netherlands	14,029
9. Pakistan	84,075	50. Malaysia	13,674
10. Nigeria	74,595	51. Uganda	13,225
11. Mexico	65,770	52. Iraq	12,908
12. Federal Republic of Germany	61,302	53. Ghana	11,742
13. Italy	56,877	54. Chile	10,848
14. United Kingdom	55,901	55. Hungary	10,710
15. France	53,478	56. Mozambique	10,030
16. Vietnam	52,127	57. Belgium	9,849
17. Philippines	47,678	58. Portugal	9,843
18. Thailand	46,687	59. Cuba	9,824
19. Turkey	44,561	60. Greece	9,444
20. Egypt	40,993	61. Saudi Arabia	9,292
21. Republic of Korea	39,140	62. Bulgaria	8,827
22. Iran	37,430	63. Syria	8,506
23. Spain	37,077	64. Madagascar	8,349
24. Poland	35,227	65. Cameroon	8,323
25. Burma	33,590	66. Sweden	8,296
26. Ethiopia	31,780	67. Ecuador	7,763
27. Zaire	28,090	68. Ivory Coast	7,761
28. South Africa	27,799	69. Austria	7,506
29. Argentina	27,210	70. Zimbabwe	7,254
30. Colombia	26,205	71. Guatemala	6,849
31. Canada	23,688	72. Upper Volta	6,661
32. Yugoslavia	22,174	73. Angola	6,543
33. Romania	22,057	74. Mali	6,464
34. Morocco	20,368	75. Switzerland	6,343
35. Democratic People's Republic of Korea	18,717	76. Tunisia	6,312
36. Sudan	18,167	77. Malawi	5,862
37. Algeria	18,145	78. Kampuchea	5,767
38. China, Taiwan	17,456	79. Haiti	5,670
39. Tanzania	17,364	80. Zambia	5,649
40. Peru	17,164	81. Dominican Republic	5,551
41. German Democratic Republic	16,758	82. Senegal	5,532
		83. Niger	5,346
		84. Guinea	5,275
		85. Bolivia	5,213

Table 3. **Countries Ranked by Population Size: 1979**—(Continued)
(Population in thousands)

86. Yemen (Sana)	5,126	131. Guyana	832
87. Denmark	5,118	132. Botswana	764
88. Rwanda	4,955	133. Guinea-Bissau	638
89. Hong Kong	4,900	134. Gabon	637
90. Finland	4,764	135. Cyprus	620
91. El Salvador	4,662	136. Fiji	618
92. Chad	4,528	137. The Gambia	585
93. Burundi	4,192	138. Swaziland	541
94. Norway	4,074	139. Reunion	503
95. Israel	3,783	140. Gaza Strip	420
96. Honduras	3,645	141. Suriname	404
97. Somalia	3,474	142. Djibouti	386
98. Laos	3,440	143. Bahrain	370
99. Puerto Rico	3,395	144. Comoros	359
100. Benin	3,379	145. Luxembourg	358
101. Ireland	3,365	146. Malta	347
102. Sierra Leone	3,309	147. Cape Verde	328
103. Jordan	3,189	148. Guadeloupe	312
104. Paraguay	3,117	149. Martinique	310
105. New Zealand	3,107	150. Macao	282
106. Papua New Guinea	3,067	151. Barbados	279
107. Lebanon	2,943	152. Equatorial Guinea	244
108. Libya	2,920	153. Netherlands Antilles	240
109. Uruguay	2,910	154. The Bahamas	236
110. Albania	2,626	155. Iceland	226
111. Togo	2,544	156. Solomon Islands	222
112. Nicaragua	2,365	157. Brunei	213
113. Singapore	2,363	158. Qatar	210
114. Central African Republic	2,284	159. Samoa	155
115. Jamaica	2,215	160. Belize	152
116. Costa Rica	2,184	161. Maldives	150
117. Panama	1,876	162. French Polynesia	144
118. Yemen (Aden)	1,863	163. New Caledonia	136
119. Liberia	1,788	164. Pacific Islands	131
120. Mongolia	1,616	165. Channel Islands	130
121. Congo	1,508	166. Saint Lucia	121
122. Mauritania	1,474	167. Guam	117
123. Lesotho	1,305	168. New Hebrides	114
124. Kuwait	1,277	169. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	111
125. Bhutan	1,273	170. Grenada	105
126. Trinidad and Tobago	1,150		
127. Namibia	994	171. Virgin Islands	99
128. Mauritius	941	172. Tonga	96
129. United Arab Emirates	871	173. Western Sahara	94
130. Oman	864	174. Sao Tome and Principe	82

Table 3. **Countries Ranked by Population Size: 1979**—(Continued)
(Population in thousands)

175. Dominica	78	187. Gibraltar	29
176. Antigua	74	188. Monaco	26
177. Isle of Man	64	189. Liechtenstein	26
178. Seychelles	64	190. San Marino	21
179. French Guiana	63	191. Cook Islands	19
180. Bermuda	63	192. Cayman Islands	17
181. Saint Christopher- Nevis-Anguilla	57	193. British Virgin Islands	12
182. Kiribati	57	194. Montserrat	11
183. Greenland	49	195. Wallis and Futuna	10
184. Faroe Islands	43	196. Nauru	8
185. Andorra	34	197. Tuvalu	7
186. American Samoa	32	198. Turks and Caicos Islands	7
		199. Saint Helena	6
		200. Saint Pierre and Miquelon	6

Figure 1.
Distribution of World Population: 1979

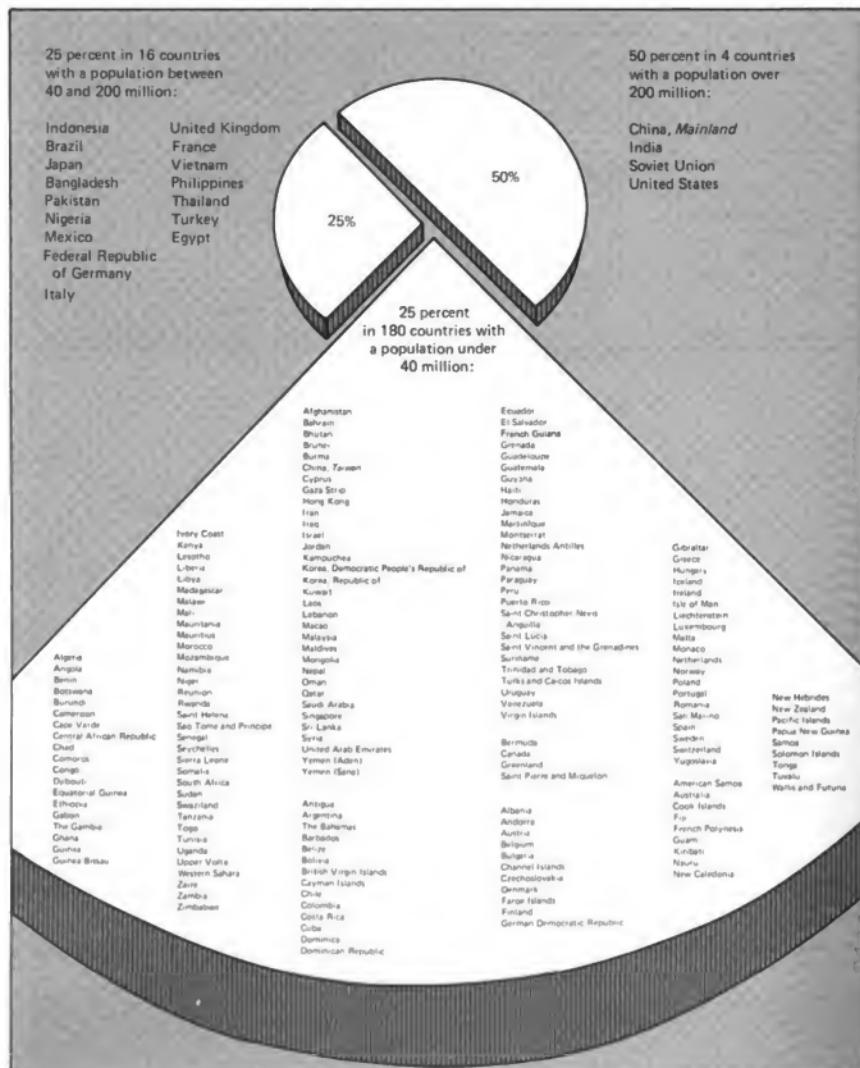


Figure 2.

Distribution of World Population by Region: 1950 to 1979

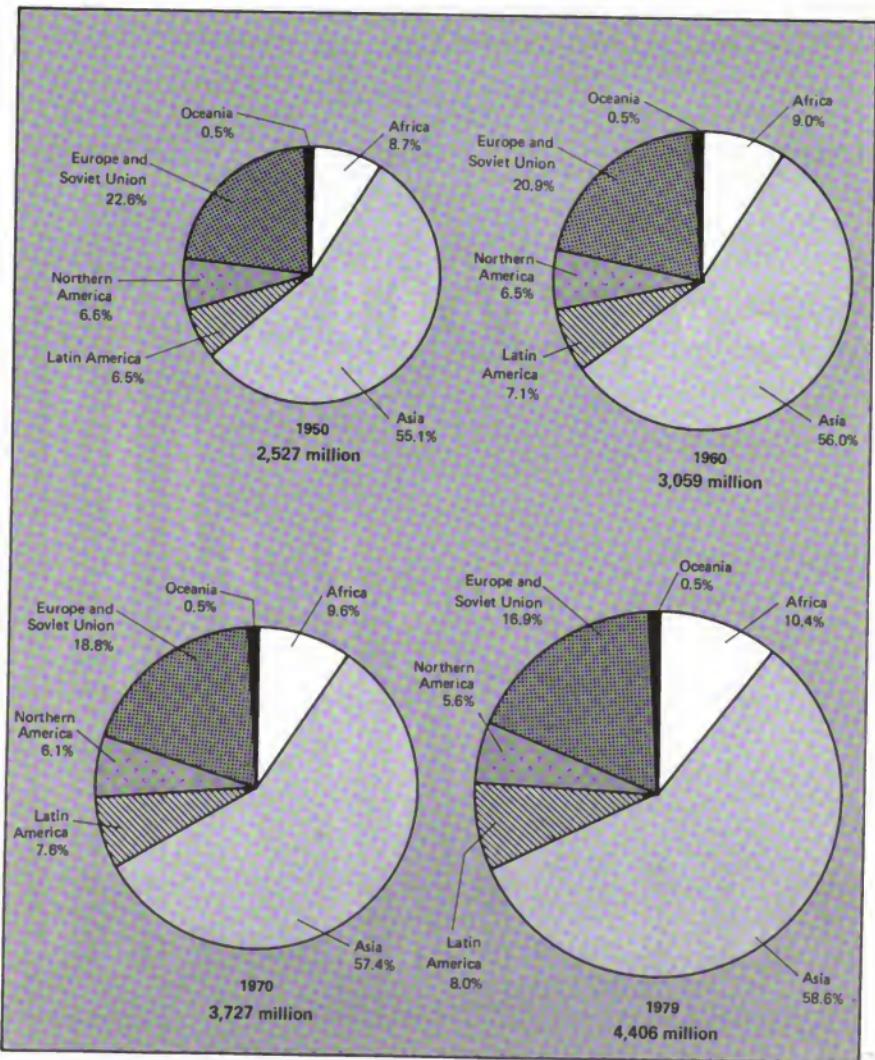


Figure 3.

Population of the World and Regions: 1950 to 1979

(Population in millions)

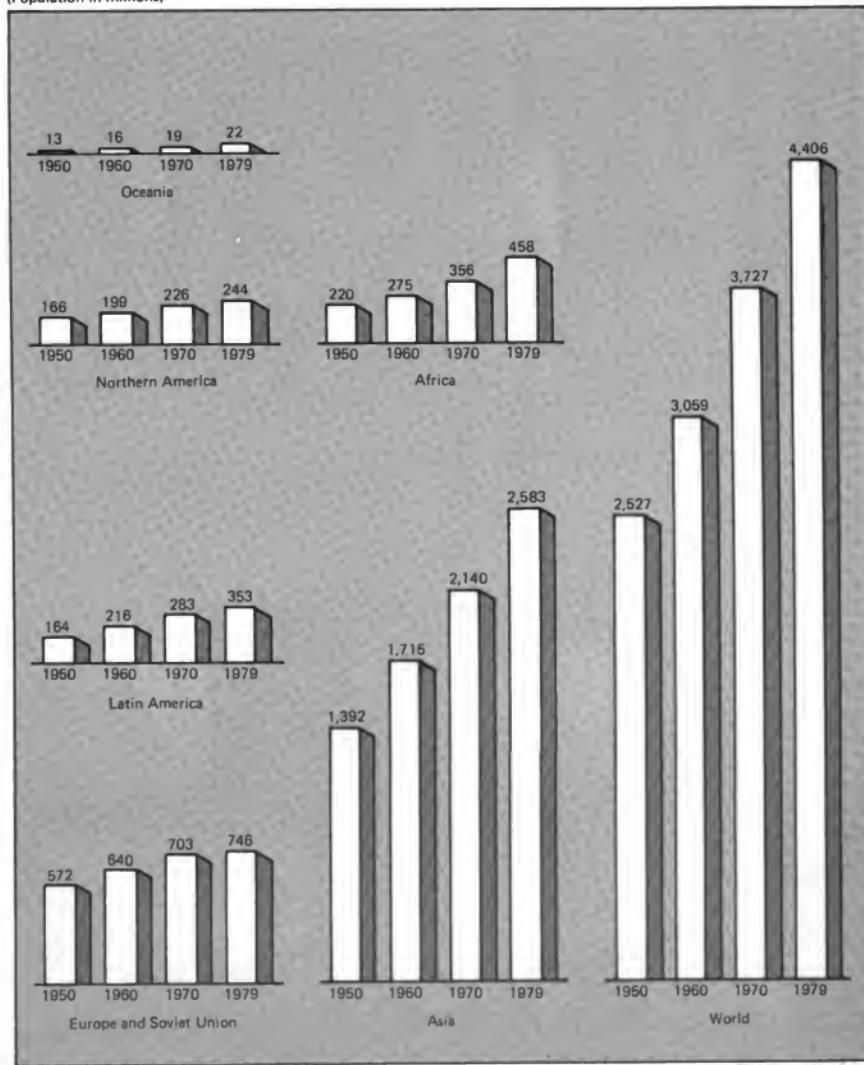


Figure 4.

**Birth Rates, Death Rates, and Rates of Natural Increase
for the World and Regions: 1978**

(Rate per 1,000 population)

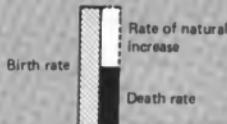
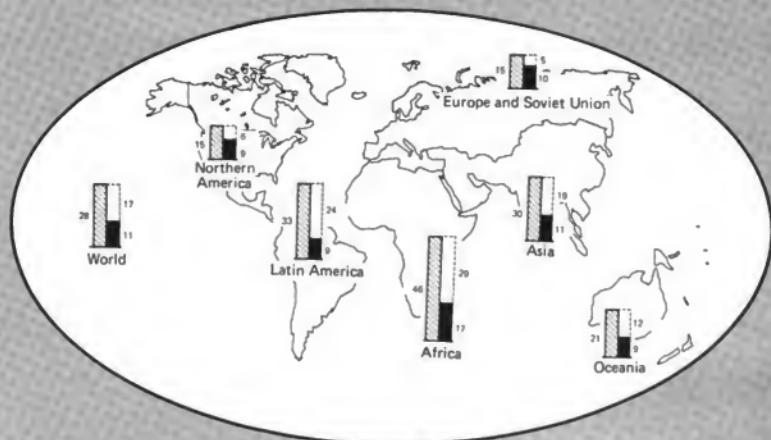
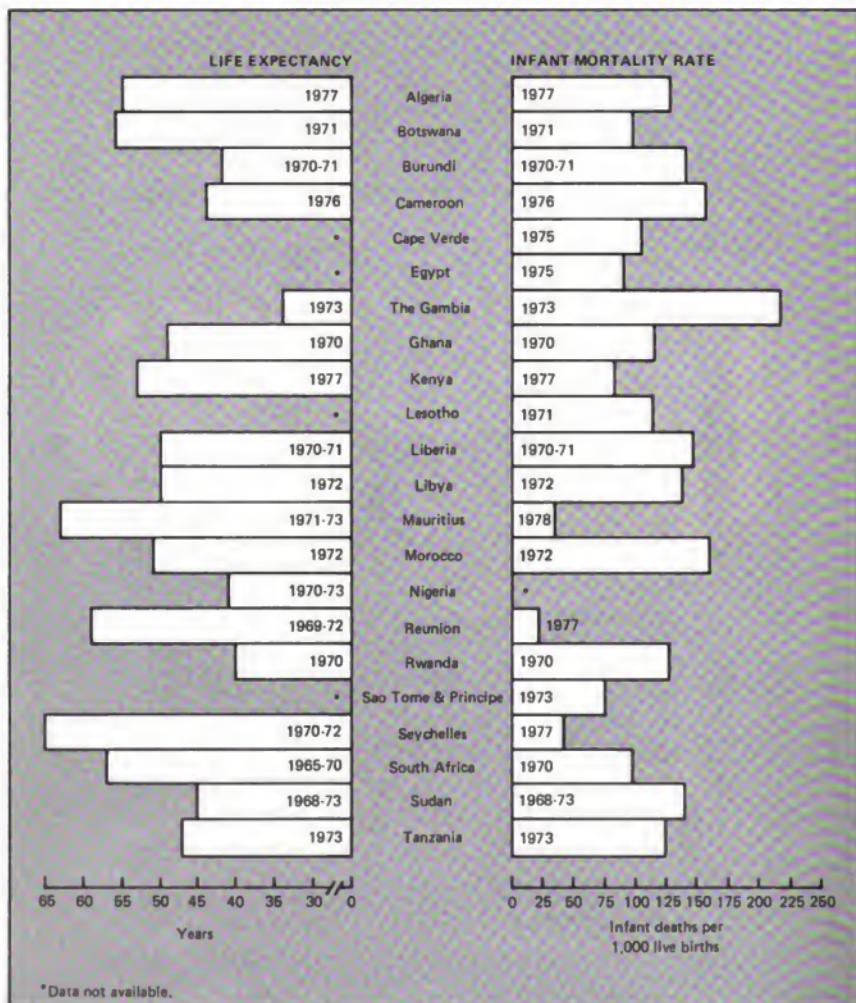


Figure 5.

Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates for Africa

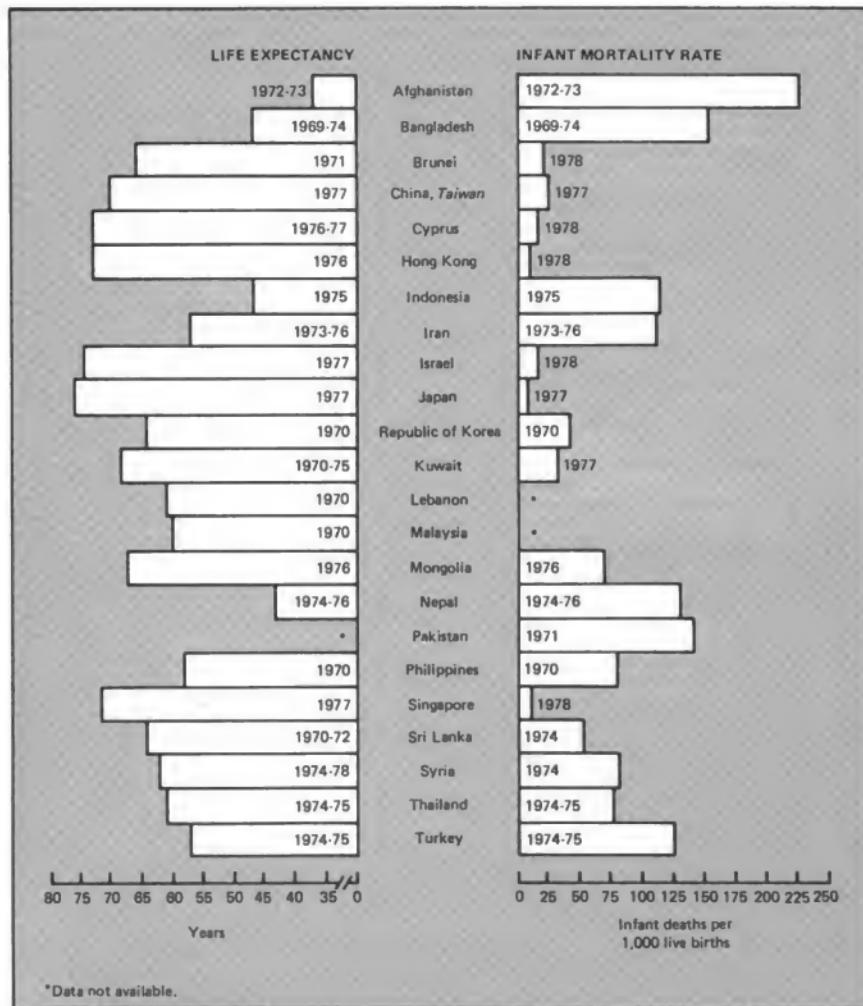


*Data not available.

Note: Figure shows most recent year for countries with benchmark data in the 1970's.

Figure 6.

Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates for Asia

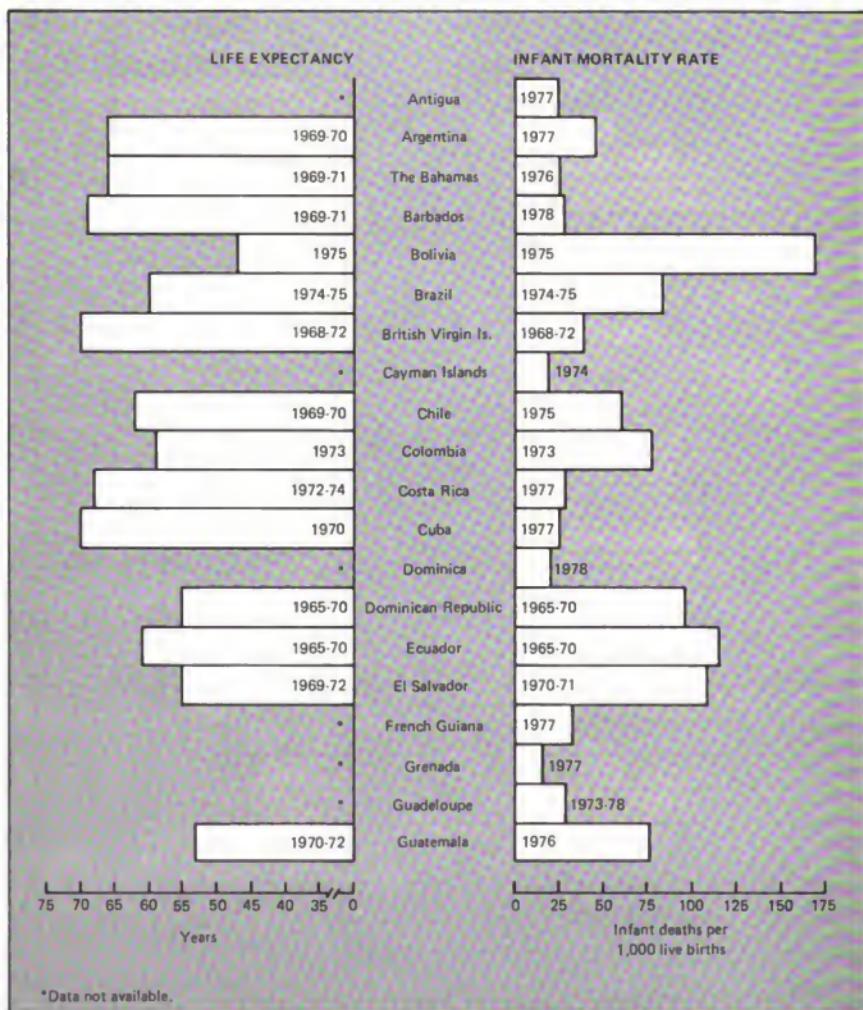


*Data not available.

Note: Figure shows most recent year for countries with benchmark data in the 1970's.

Figure 7.

Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates for Latin America

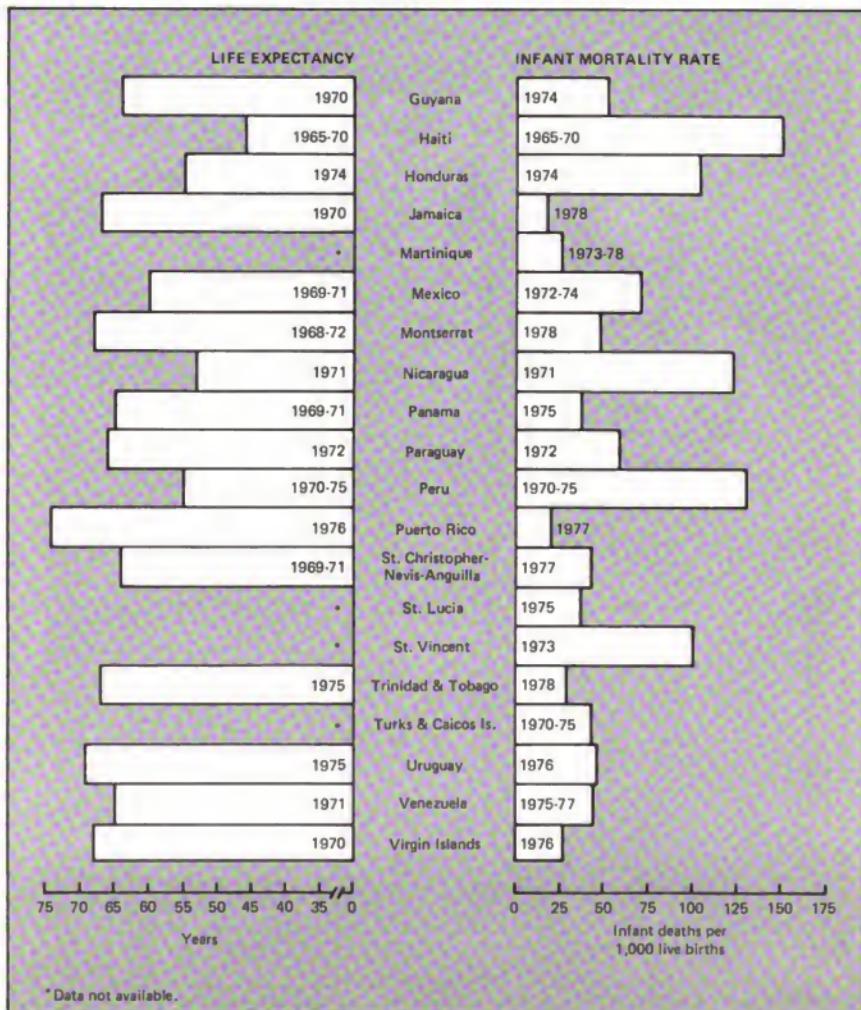


*Data not available.

Note. Figure shows most recent year for countries with benchmark data in the 1970's.

Figure 7.

Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates for Latin America—(Continued)



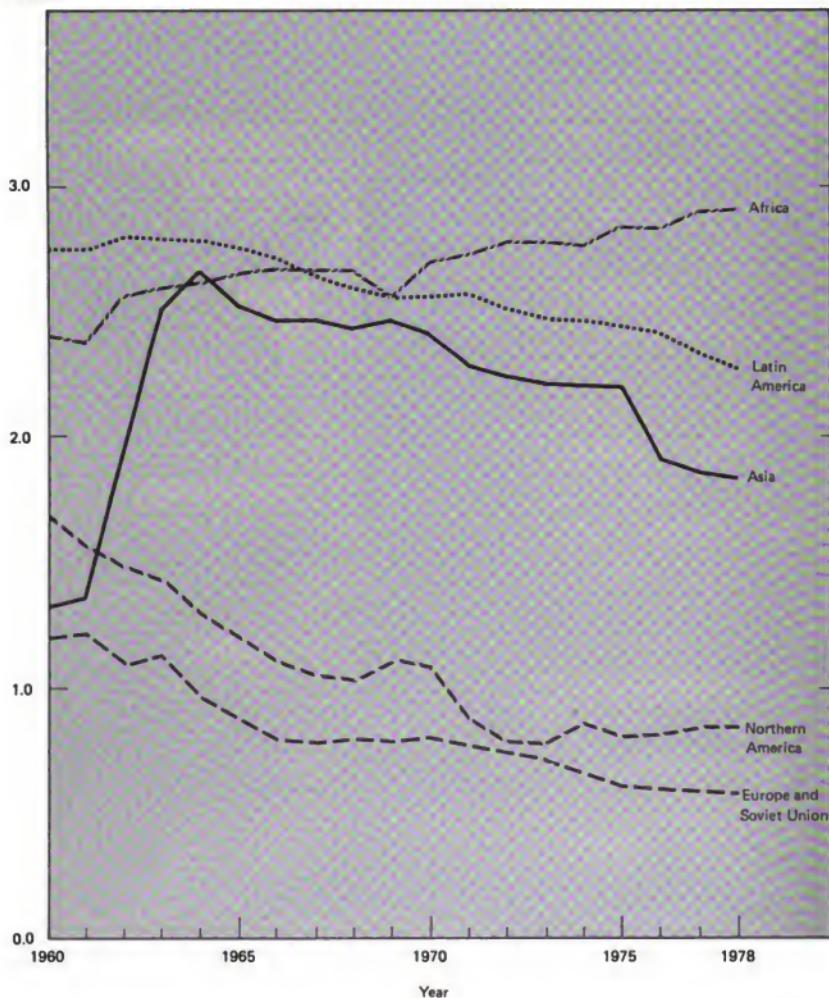
* Data not available.

Note: Figure shows most recent year for countries with benchmark data in the 1970's.

Figure 8.

Annual Population Growth Rates for Regions of the World: 1960 to 1978

Percent



Note: Growth rates for Australia and New Zealand are combined with those for Europe and the Soviet Union; growth rates for the remainder of Oceania are combined with those for Asia.



**Data
for Continents
by
Subregions
and
Countries**

Table A-1. Population of Africa, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Subregion

Subregion	1978			
	Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands)	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of growth (percent)
Africa.....	458,231	45-47	17-18	2.7-3.0
Eastern Africa.....	130,165	46-50	18-20	2.7-3.0
Middle Africa.....	52,238	44-48	19-21	2.6-3.1
Northern Africa.....	106,999	42-43	13	3.0
Southern Africa.....	31,402	36-38	12-13	2.1-2.2
Western Africa.....	137,427	48-51	18-21	2.8-3.2

Table A-2. Population of Africa and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Subregion: 1950 to 1979

Subregion	Midyear population (thousands)						
	1979	1975	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950
Africa.....	458,231	408,308	356,130	312,074	275,224	244,984	219,709
Eastern Africa.....	130,165	115,888	100,875	88,383	78,096	69,495	62,613
Middle Africa.....	52,238	46,926	41,540	36,716	32,746	29,761	27,289
Northern Africa.....	106,999	95,258	83,440	73,452	65,219	57,901	51,634
Southern Africa.....	31,402	28,714	25,347	22,169	19,399	17,234	15,387
Western Africa.....	137,427	121,723	104,928	91,354	79,764	70,592	63,186

Subregion	Average annual rate of growth (percent)					
	1975-79	1970-75	1965-70	1960-65	1955-60	1950-55
Africa.....	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2
Eastern Africa.....	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1
Middle Africa.....	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7
Northern Africa.....	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Southern Africa.....	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3
Western Africa.....	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2

Note: For a list of countries comprising each subregion, see Composition of Subregions, pp. 32-33.

Population Growth in Africa: 1950 to 1979

The African continent is a less developed region with a combination of vital rates unique in today's world—a very high fertility level and a moderately high mortality level. This combination has produced an exceedingly high population growth rate, which is estimated to have increased steadily from 2.2 percent annually in the 1950-55 period to 2.9 percent annually in the 1975-79 period. Since 1970, Africa has had the highest population growth rate of any region of the world. The African share of world population increased from less than 9 percent in 1950 to more than 10 percent in 1979. With the exception of Southern Africa, all the subregions of Africa exhibit a pattern of accelerating growth rates during the 1950-79 period.

Southern Africa has the lowest crude birth rate in Africa as well as a relatively low crude death rate. Southern Africa's average annual population growth rate increased from 2.3 percent in the 1950-55 period to 2.7 percent in the 1960-70 period. Since that time, however, the growth rate has been decreasing due to fertility reductions during 1970-79 and net international emigration during the 1975-79 period, including emigration of European and other non-African populations. The average annual population growth rate of Southern Africa reached 2.2 percent in 1975-79, nearly one-fourth lower than the African average. The trends for this subregion reflect population dynamics in the nation of South Africa, which constitutes nearly 90 percent of the subregion's population.

Northern Africa has the second lowest fertility rate among Africa's regions and relatively low mortality rates. Northern Africa's growth rate increased gradually from 2.4 percent in the 1950-65 period to 2.9 percent in the 1975-79 period. The estimated 1978 annual growth rate for Northern Africa was 3.0 percent, with higher rates in a number of countries, including Algeria, Libya, Sudan, and Western Sahara. In Algeria, the growth rate was higher in 1978 than in the 1965-75 period due to the cessation of the former heavy emigration to France. Libya's growth rate in recent years would have been even higher except for emigration of a reported 100,000 Egyptians between mid-1977 and mid-1979. The growth rate in the Sudan estimated for 1978 (3.6-3.8 percent) reflects a high rate of natural increase combined with significant net immigration. An influx of refugees from Ethiopia and other countries has brought the reported total number of refugees in the Sudan to over 400,000. Tunisia had the lowest crude birth rate, crude death rate, and growth rate (2.5 percent) of any country in the Northern Africa subregion in 1978. Egypt's 1978 population growth rate is estimated at 2.7 percent, lower than for most other

Northern Africa countries but representing an increase from Egypt's 1970-75 growth rate of 2.2 percent. Egypt by itself encompasses nearly 40 percent of the population of the Northern Africa subregion and is the second most populous nation in Africa.

The Eastern and western Africa subregions, which together constitute over half of the population of Africa, have high crude birth rates and moderately high crude death rates. Growth rates have increased rapidly in both of these subregions in the past three decades and by similar magnitudes (from 2.1-2.2 percent in 1950-55 to 2.9-3.0 percent in 1975-79).

Many countries of Eastern Africa have very high population growth rates. Kenya's estimated 1978 growth rate of 4 percent is the product of very high fertility and declining mortality; if this rate were to continue unchanged, the population would double in less than 20 years. Recent estimates indicate an increase in the fertility of Kenyan women, attributable largely to improvements in health conditions. Mozambique's recent growth includes a significant number of refugees from Zimbabwe (formerly Southern Rhodesia). Ethiopia, Eastern Africa's most populous country and the third largest nation in Africa, had a 1978 estimated growth rate of 2.2-2.6 percent. Refugees from Ethiopia continue to enter the Sudan, Somalia, and other countries. Currently over 600,000 refugees are located in Somali camps, with official reports indicating an even greater number outside these camps.

Countries of Western Africa with very high growth rates in 1978 include Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria. Growth of the Ivory Coast labor market has led to an influx of immigrants from neighboring countries, particularly from Upper Volta, Mali, and Guinea. Nigeria, the most populous nation in Africa, had an estimated population growth rate of 2.9-3.4 percent in 1978.

Middle Africa has a fairly high crude birth rate and a moderately high crude death rate. Its population growth rate increased more rapidly than that of any other subregion of Africa between 1950-55 and 1975-79, from 1.7 percent to 2.7 percent, or by nearly 60 percent. Over half of the subregion's population lives in Zaire. In 1978, Zaire had an estimated population growth rate of 3.1-3.9 percent (including an estimated net immigration rate of 7 per 1,000 population), higher than the growth rate for any other nation of Middle Africa. Zaire has a large refugee population, coming mainly from Angola. Sizable movements of refugees have also occurred among other nations of Middle Africa.

Table B-1 Population of Asia, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Subregion

Subregion	Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands)	1978			Rate of growth (percent)
		Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of growth (percent)	
Asia ¹	2,582,861	28-31	11-12	1.8-2.0	
East Asia (excluding Mainland China).....	197,992	20-21	6	1.4	
Mainland China.....	1,012,197	21-26	7-9	1.4-1.7	
Eastern South Asia.....	353,623	33-36	12-13	2.1-2.3	
Middle South Asia.....	422,247	36-37	15-16	2.1	
Western South Asia.....	96,802	39-41	12-13	2.8-3.2	

¹The base population used in calculating the 1978 vital rates excludes the population of Kampuchea and Vietnam, for which no estimates of 1978 rates were available.

Table B-2. Population of Asia and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Subregion: 1950 to 1979

Subregion	Midyear population (thousands)						
	1979	1975	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950
Asia.....	2,582,861	2,393,255	2,139,993	1,890,958	1,714,583	1,540,275	1,392,089
East Asia (excluding Mainland China).....	197,992	186,971	171,556	158,102	145,247	133,668	125,333
Mainland China.....	1,012,197	949,711	848,348	736,054	681,559	611,585	547,364
Eastern South Asia.....	353,623	325,099	290,499	259,555	228,980	202,744	182,715
Middle South Asia.....	922,247	845,916	755,629	672,259	602,004	543,083	493,444
Western South Asia.....	96,802	85,559	73,962	64,988	56,793	49,194	43,233
Subregion	Average annual rate of growth (percent)						
	1975-79	1970-75	1965-70	1960-65	1955-60	1950-55	
Asia.....	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	
East Asia (excluding Mainland China).....	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	
Mainland China.....	1.6	2.3	2.8	1.5	2.2	2.2	
Eastern South Asia.....	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	
Middle South Asia.....	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	
Western South Asia.....	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	

Note: For a list of countries comprising each subregion, see Composition of Subregions, pp. 32-33.

Population Growth in Asia: 1950 to 1979

Six of the world's 10 most populous countries are in Asia, including the first and second largest, Mainland China and India. In 1979, the Asia region had an estimated total population of 2.6 billion, or a figure as large as the entire world population in 1950. Today, Asia's people constitute nearly 60 percent of the world population and nearly 80 percent of those living in less developed regions.

Overall, the population growth rate in Asia is the lowest among the developing regions, having declined from an average annual rate of 2.5 percent in 1965-70 to about 1.9 percent in 1975-79. Crude birth and death rates vary considerably within the continent, with the rates in Afghanistan among the highest in the world, and those in Japan and Singapore among the lowest. In spite of its moderate population growth rate, over six-tenths of the world's annual population increase takes place in Asia.

Much of the recent decline in the Asian population growth rate is attributable to events in Mainland China, where available data suggest that the growth rate has declined from a peak rate of 2.8 percent in 1965-70 to an average of only 1.6 percent per year in 1975-79. Mortality appears to be fairly low in Mainland China, and a marked decline in fertility appears to have occurred in recent years as a result of a vigorous national family planning program which encourages couples to have only one or, at most, two children. Nevertheless, because of the large population base of approximately 1 billion persons, 1 in 5 of the world's births occurs in Mainland China.

Fertility is declining in some other major Asian countries as well. Long-term declines have brought birth rates down in the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, and Taiwan. More recently, fertility has begun to fall also in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand, while it remains generally at high levels in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan. In Iran,

fertility had begun to fall in urban areas, but it remains to be seen to what extent the changed population policies of the new regime may alter this emerging trend.

Within Asia's subregions, recent massive refugee movements have altered the normal growth patterns, although the sporadic and unplanned nature of these movements makes them difficult to quantify. In Eastern South Asia in particular, events in Kampuchea have led to an estimated population loss, through both mortality and migration, that may have reached 2 million persons by midyear 1979. In addition, hundreds of thousands of "boat people" have fled from Vietnam since January 1976. A large number of refugees from both Vietnam and Laos remain in Thailand, where many have lived in camps for 5 years or more, although there have been some attempts at repatriation. A heavy influx of refugees also entered Hong Kong from Vietnam in 1979. Elsewhere, 200,000 Muslims left Burma during April-June 1978 and sought refuge in Bangladesh. By the end of February 1979, more than 80,000 had returned to Burma, and the others were expected to be repatriated at the rate of 25,000 a month.

Western South Asia countries having large foreign populations include Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The influx of labor migration is a significant factor in Saudi Arabia, where net immigration of workers and their families averaged approximately 200,000 per year during 1974-77, about half of whom came from Pakistan, Egypt, and Yemen (Sana). Emigration to Saudi Arabia from Yemen (Sana) has been curtailed in recent years. Large-scale emigration from Iran has occurred since the recent upheavals in that country, virtually eliminating the large foreign colonies that had built up since the mid 1960's. Heavy emigration from Cyprus resulted in an actual decline in the population size between 1974 and 1976.

Table C-1. Population of Latin America, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Subregion

Subregion	Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands)	1978			Rate of growth (percent)
		Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population		
Latin America.....	352,821	32-33	9		2.3-2.4
Caribbean.....	29,874	27-28	8-9		1.6-1.7
Middle America.....	87,503	37	8-9		2.7
Temperate South America.....	40,969	24-25	9		1.5
Tropical South America.....	194,475	33-34	9		2.3-2.5

Table C-2. Population of Latin America and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Subregion: 1950 to 1979

Subregion	Midyear population (thousands)						
	1979	1975	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950
Latin America.....	352,821	320,906	282,895	247,760	215,651	187,480	164,416
Caribbean.....	29,874	27,800	25,037	22,721	20,330	18,347	16,728
Middle America.....	87,503	78,128	66,869	57,048	48,567	41,446	35,982
Temperate South America.....	40,969	38,576	35,951	33,382	30,727	28,024	25,435
Tropical South America.....	194,475	176,403	155,038	134,609	116,026	99,662	86,270

Subregion	Average annual rate of growth (percent)					
	1975-79	1970-75	1965-70	1960-65	1955-60	1950-55
Latin America.....	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
Caribbean.....	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8
Middle America.....	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8
Temperate South America.....	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Tropical South America.....	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9

Note: For a list of countries comprising each subregion, see Composition of Subregions, pp. 32-33.

Population Growth in Latin America: 1950 to 1979

Latin America is a less developed region with moderately declining fertility, low mortality, and a high population growth rate. In comparison with other regions of the world, the population of Latin America experienced the highest growth rates from 1950 to 1970. However, while the population growth rate in Africa was accelerating, that in Latin America peaked in 1955-65 at 2.8 percent per year, and has subsequently declined as reductions in fertility began to exceed reductions in mortality, notably in Costa Rica, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico. Nevertheless, Latin America's share of world population has continued to increase (from less than 7 percent in 1950 to over 8 percent in 1979), since its growth rate is still well above the average rate for the world.

The trend in population growth in Latin America is determined primarily by trends in Tropical South America, whose 10 countries constitute more than half of the total population of the region. This subregion's population growth rate has been declining steadily since the peak rate of 3.0 percent in 1955-65, and reached 2.4 percent in 1975-79. Tropical South America includes Brazil, which has the sixth largest population in the world and the largest in Latin America. The rapidity of fertility decline in Brazil is suggested by changes in both the crude birth rate (37 per 1,000 population in 1970, 31.33 per 1,000 population in 1976-77) and the total fertility rate (5.3 children per woman in 1970, 4.2-4.6 children per woman in 1976-77). In Colombia, with the second largest population in Tropical South America, fertility has also declined appreciably in recent years (6.7 children per woman in 1964, compared with 4.0 children per woman in 1978) and net international emigration has increased. The result has been a drop in Colombia's population growth rate from 3.1 percent in 1964 to 2.1 percent in 1978. In the past, oil-rich Venezuela has attracted Colombians and other Latin Americans in significant numbers for employment both in the oil fields and in other sectors. Venezuelan officials estimate that about 4 million foreigners make up over one-fourth of the country's population. Only three countries of Tropical South America show increasing population growth rates between 1970-75 and 1975-79: Bolivia, Ecuador, and Suriname. The increased growth rates in Bolivia and Ecuador are primarily a consequence of declining mortality, while in Suriname the increased growth rate is due to net immigration (estimated at 7 per 1,000 population in 1978).

Middle America has consistently had the highest rates of

population growth in Latin America during the 1955-79 period, but those rates have been tapering off since 1965-70. In Mexico, which contains more than three-fourths of the subregion's population, the growth rate declined from 3.3 percent in 1960-65 to 3.1 percent in 1970-71, and 2.6 percent in 1978-79, primarily as a consequence of a rapid fertility decline as reflected by changes in both the crude birth rate (43 per 1,000 population in 1970, 37 per 1,000 population in 1977-78) and the total fertility rate (6.5 children per woman in 1970, 5.2 children per woman in 1977-78).

The population growth rate in El Salvador, the most densely populated nation in Latin America, remains high due primarily to declining mortality and despite increasing net international emigration. Panama and Costa Rica had the lowest crude birth rates (29-32 per 1,000 population) and the lowest crude death rates (5 per 1,000 population) in the Middle America subregion in 1978. The total fertility rate in Panama declined by about one-fourth between 1955 and 1975 (to 4.5 children per woman), and that in Costa Rica fell by about one-half between 1960 and 1976 (to 3.7 children per woman). Costa Rica was the recipient of the majority of the refugees who fled from Nicaragua during the recent civil war.

The lowest rates of population growth in Latin America are found in Temperate South America. In this subregion, characterized by relatively low fertility, the rate of growth diminished slowly from 1.9 percent in the 1950-55 period to 1.4 percent in the 1970-75 period. However, during 1975-79 the growth rate increased slightly (to 1.5 percent) due to an increase in the crude birth rate in Argentina where two-thirds of the subregion's inhabitants live. Meanwhile, population growth rates in Chile and Uruguay declined between 1970-75 and 1975-79 (to 1.5 percent and 0.6 percent per year, respectively).

In the Caribbean subregion, whose 22 countries together constituted only 8 percent of Latin America's population in 1979, the growth rate fluctuated between 1.8 and 2.2 percent during the 1950-75 period and returned to a level of 1.8 percent again in 1975-79. The overall rate of growth for 1975-79, however, conceals a diversity of rates among the individual islands, due primarily to the varying impact of net international migration. In 1975-79 the Bahamas experienced a growth rate approaching 4.0 percent, while Martinique experienced a negative growth rate in excess of 1.0 percent.

Table D-1. **Population of Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Subregion**

Subregion	Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands)	1978			Rate of growth (percent)
		Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population		
Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union.....	989,977	15	10		0.6
Northern America.....	244,391	15	9		0.8
Eastern Europe.....	108,818	17	11		0.6
Northern Europe.....	81,980	12	11		0.1
Southern Europe.....	138,472	15	9		0.8
Western Europe.....	152,916	11	11		0.2
Soviet Union.....	263,400	18	10		0.9

Table D-2. **Population of Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Subregion: 1950 to 1979**

Subregion	Midyear population (thousands)						
	1979	1975	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950
Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union.....	989,977	964,741	928,850	889,357	838,273	785,949	
Northern America.....	244,391	236,401	226,309	214,075	198,662	181,740	
Eastern Europe.....	108,818	106,110	102,996	99,811	96,556	92,795	
Northern Europe.....	81,980	81,573	80,348	78,429	75,831	73,830	
Southern Europe.....	138,472	133,897	128,175	123,397	118,402	113,750	
Western Europe.....	152,916	152,367	148,266	142,709	134,493	127,676	
Soviet Union.....	263,400	254,393	242,757	230,936	214,329	196,159	

Subregion	Average annual rate of growth (percent)					
	1975-79	1970-75	1965-70	1960-65	1955-60	1950-55
Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union.....	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2
Northern America.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8
Eastern Europe.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Northern Europe.....	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
Southern Europe.....	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Western Europe.....	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8
Soviet Union.....	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.7

Note: For a list of countries comprising each subregion, see Composition of Subregions, pp. 32-33.

Population Growth in Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union: 1950 to 1979

The lowest rates of population growth among the regions of the world throughout the 1950-79 period occurred in the more developed regions of Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union. Characterized by low fertility and low mortality, this combined area's average annual population growth rate has decreased continuously, from 1.3 percent in 1955-60 to 0.6 percent in the 1975-79 period. The share of the world population in Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union combined declined from 29 percent in 1950 to 22 percent in 1979.

The subregions of Europe have experienced a variety of population growth patterns during 1950-79, fluctuating at levels below 1 percent for most of the period. With rates in the 1950's already low by world standards, in 1978 some of Europe's most populous nations (Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, and the United Kingdom) had zero population growth rates, or even negative rates. Others (Italy, France) had annual growth rates under 0.5 percent, and only a few European countries, primarily the smaller nations, had 1978 growth rates exceeding 1 percent. These generally low rates of increase are the result of very small differences between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate, both of which are low. Total

fertility rates indicate that fertility is below the replacement level in many European countries.

Eight of Europe's more populous nations have experienced an increase in crude death rates during the recent past, because larger proportions of the population are in the older age groups. European populations could, therefore, continue to exhibit reductions in growth in the near future with or without further declines in fertility.

The other more developed regions include the Soviet Union and the United States, the third and fourth most populous countries in the world. Growth rates for both the Soviet Union and the Northern America subregion have generally declined, from levels of 1.7-1.8 percent in 1950-55 to 0.8-0.9 percent in 1975-79. However, the combined population of Northern America and the Soviet Union in 1950 was about 46 million *smaller* than the population of Europe; by 1979 this relationship had been reversed and the combined population of Northern America and the Soviet Union was approximately 26 million *larger* than the population of Europe. This reversal was the product of higher rates of natural increase in Northern America and the Soviet Union, net international immigration to Northern America, and net international emigration from Europe.

Table E-1. Population of Oceania, 1979, and Vital Rates, 1978, by Subregion

Subregion	Estimated population July 1, 1979 (thousands)	1978		
		Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of growth (percent)
Oceania.....	22,457	21	9	1.3
Australia and New Zealand.....	17,524	16	8	1.0
Melanesia.....	3,539	43	15	2.6
Micronesia.....	320	33-35	5-6	2.3
Polynesia.....	1,074	29-31	5	1.8

Table E-2. Population of Oceania and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Subregion: 1950 to 1979

Subregion	Midyear population (thousands)						
	1979	1975	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950
Oceania.....	22,457	21,325	19,420	17,538	15,767	14,078	12,518
Australia and New Zealand....	17,524	16,842	15,471	14,068	12,733	11,413	10,176
Melanesia.....	3,539	3,185	2,777	2,438	2,146	1,889	1,667
Micronesia.....	320	294	250	221	193	181	159
Polynesia.....	1,074	1,005	922	811	694	596	518

Subregion	Average annual rate of growth (percent)					
	1975-79	1970-75	1965-70	1960-65	1955-60	1950-55
Oceania.....	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3
Australia and New Zealand....	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
Melanesia.....	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Micronesia.....	2.1	3.2	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.6
Polynesia.....	1.7	1.7	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.8

Note: For a list of countries comprising each subregion, see Composition of Subregions, pp.32-33.

Population Growth in Oceania: 1950 to 1979

The countries of Oceania contained only 0.5 percent of the world's population throughout the 1950-79 period. The average annual rate of population growth in this region decreased from 2.3 percent in 1950-55 to 1.9 percent in 1970-75, and to 1.3 percent in 1975-79.

The more developed regions of Australia and New Zealand, characterized by low fertility and low mortality, constituted nearly four-fifths of the total population of Oceania in 1979. The average annual population growth rate of Australia dropped from 2.3 percent in 1950-55 to 1.2 percent in 1975-79, due to a reduction by one-third in the average annual rate of natural increase and by three-fourths in the average annual rate of net immigration. The population growth rate declined even more in New Zealand, from an annual rate of 2.3 percent in 1950-55 to 0.3 percent in 1975-79. While New Zealand's average annual rate of natural increase was falling by approximately 40 percent in this period, the direction of migration shifted from net immigration in 1950-75 (about 7 per 1,000 population annually at the beginning of the period) to net emigration in 1976. Net emigration from New Zealand was especially high in 1977-79 (8 per 1,000 population annually), and a zero population growth rate was recorded in those years.

The remainder of Oceania's population is dispersed among thousands of islands which constitute the less developed regions of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. In Melanesia, fertility is high, mortality is moderately high, and the rate of growth has remained relatively high during the 1950-79 period, fluctuating within a narrow range of

2.5-2.7 percent annually. Between 1970-75 and 1975-79, population growth rates remained relatively constant in Papua New Guinea—which constitutes over 85 percent of Melanesia's population—but declined appreciably in New Hebrides (from 3.8 percent to 2.8 percent) and New Caledonia (from 3.7 percent to 0.5 percent). The net international emigration rate for New Caledonia in 1978 was estimated at 13.6 per 1,000 population. However, the trend in the average annual population growth rate of the Solomon Islands has been steadily upward, from 1.4 percent in 1950-55 to 3.5 percent in 1975-79. Since the Solomon Islands represent virtually a closed population, the upswing in the growth rate is not due to immigration but is the result of increasing fertility and declining mortality.

Fertility is moderately high and mortality is low in both Micronesia and Polynesia. In Micronesia, population growth rates have fluctuated widely, ranging from a low of 1.4 percent in 1955-60 to a high of 3.2 percent in 1970-75. Between 1970-75 and 1975-79, the subregion's growth rate decreased to 2.1 percent due primarily to net international emigration from the Pacific Islands and Kiribati and to decreased fertility and a lower net immigration rate for Guam.

In Polynesia, the average annual population growth rate peaked during the 1960-65 period at a level of 3.1 percent, and then declined to 2.6 percent in the 1965-70 period and further to 1.7 percent in the 1970-79 period. The decline in the population growth rate in Polynesia since 1965 is due primarily to net international emigration, chiefly to Australia and New Zealand.

Table F. Estimated Population of the Countries of the World: 1950 to 1979

Midyear population (thousands)

Region and country	1979	1975	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950
AFRICA							
Algeria.....	18,145	16,030	13,832	11,942	10,945	9,958	9,063
Angola.....	6,543	5,950	5,573	5,125	4,797	4,423	4,118
Benin.....	3,379	3,028	2,653	2,327	2,049	1,812	1,611
Botswana.....	764	689	630	583	528	462	408
Burundi.....	4,192	3,814	3,589	3,221	2,866	2,616	2,393
Cameroon.....	8,323	7,522	6,727	6,104	5,609	5,211	4,888
Capo Verde.....	328	302	269	232	197	169	146
Central African Republic.....	2,284	2,063	1,855	1,652	1,490	1,369	1,279
Chad.....	4,528	4,134	3,707	3,338	3,014	2,735	2,495
Comoros.....	359	308	270	238	212	189	171
Congo.....	1,508	1,349	1,183	1,044	931	840	768
Djibouti.....	386	254	160	107	81	70	62
Egypt.....	40,993	36,861	33,011	29,384	25,944	23,033	20,480
Equatorial Guinea.....	246	272	291	265	244	226	211
Ethiopia.....	31,780	28,770	25,450	22,550	20,093	18,009	16,251
Gabon.....	637	550	493	469	446	429	416
The Gambia.....	585	524	458	404	357	317	282
Ghana.....	11,742	10,308	8,789	8,010	6,958	6,069	5,297
Guinea.....	5,275	4,714	4,069	3,510	3,067	2,734	2,466
Guinea-Bissau.....	638	545	487	492	520	513	511
Ivory Coast.....	7,761	6,754	5,424	4,288	3,564	3,164	2,860
Kenya.....	15,778	13,481	11,256	9,549	8,157	7,034	6,121
Lesotho.....	1,305	1,193	1,066	952	859	786	726
Liberia.....	1,788	1,573	1,335	1,132	960	816	694
Libya.....	2,920	2,497	1,956	1,618	1,338	1,122	961
Madagascar.....	8,349	7,587	6,759	6,070	5,482	5,003	4,620
Malawi.....	5,862	5,156	4,450	3,914	3,450	3,088	2,817
Mali.....	6,464	5,807	5,143	4,571	4,050	3,622	3,277
Mauritania.....	1,474	1,369	1,254	1,155	1,066	984	909
Mauritius.....	941	883	830	756	663	572	481
Morocco.....	20,368	18,177	15,909	14,066	12,423	10,782	9,343
Mozambique.....	10,030	9,108	8,133	7,289	6,577	6,069	5,726
Namibia.....	994	883	766	660	570	492	426
Niger.....	5,346	4,761	4,128	3,574	2,913	2,572	2,291
Nigeria.....	74,595	65,663	56,346	48,676	42,367	37,255	33,230
Reunion.....	503	478	445	393	338	286	244
Rwanda.....	4,955	4,368	3,786	3,269	3,038	2,704	2,431
Saint Helena.....	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Sao Tome and Principe.....	82	78	74	69	63	60	60
Senegal.....	5,532	4,983	4,385	3,873	3,435	3,065	2,751
Seychelles.....	64	59	53	47	42	36	33
Sierra Leone.....	3,309	3,037	2,753	2,516	2,302	2,106	1,927
Somalia.....	3,674	3,155	2,806	2,495	2,221	2,001	1,823
South Africa.....	27,799	25,466	22,465	19,607	17,122	15,210	13,573
Sudan.....	18,167	15,926	13,575	11,837	10,397	9,167	8,063
Swaziland.....	541	483	420	365	320	284	253
Tanzania.....	17,364	15,374	13,286	11,673	10,328	9,212	8,313
Togo.....	2,544	2,260	1,964	1,648	1,456	1,298	1,172
Tunisia.....	6,312	5,691	5,085	4,566	4,149	3,846	3,517
Uganda.....	13,225	11,549	9,806	8,432	7,286	6,328	5,522
Upper Volta.....	6,661	6,087	5,465	4,941	4,497	4,110	3,756
Western Sahara.....	94	77	72	40	22	13	7
Zaire.....	28,090	25,009	21,638	18,651	16,151	14,468	13,055
Zambia.....	5,649	4,981	4,251	3,694	3,254	2,869	2,553
Zimbabwe.....	7,254	6,562	5,546	4,685	4,011	3,409	2,853

Table F. **Estimated Population of the Countries of the World: 1950 to 1979**-Continued

Midyear population (thousands)

Region and country	1979	1975	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950
ASIA							
Afghanistan.....	14,699	13,461	12,059	10,803	9,677	8,669	7,766
Bahrain.....	370	269	219	191	157	130	115
Bangladesh.....	88,092	79,169	69,727	60,976	53,645	47,741	42,635
Bhutan.....	1,273	1,163	1,048	943	859	793	752
Brunei.....	213	162	128	102	83	61	45
Burma.....	33,590	30,482	27,078	24,167	21,726	19,682	17,927
China							
Mainland.....	1,012,197	949,711	848,348	736,054	681,559	611,585	547,364
Taiwan.....	17,456	16,122	14,598	12,978	11,209	9,486	7,981
Cyprus.....	620	618	615	591	573	530	494
Gaza Strip.....	420	374	329	428	377	325	300
Kampuchea.....	5,767	6,726	7,060	6,142	5,364	4,702	4,163
Hong Kong.....	4,900	4,396	3,959	3,598	3,075	2,490	2,237
India.....	667,326	616,551	553,619	494,882	445,857	404,478	369,880
Indonesia.....	148,085	136,578	122,671	112,269	100,655	90,727	83,614
Iran.....	37,430	33,332	28,906	24,997	21,573	18,728	16,357
Iraq.....	12,908	11,246	9,466	7,970	6,822	5,903	5,163
Israel.....	3,783	3,455	2,974	2,563	2,117	1,750	1,267
Japan.....	115,880	111,573	104,345	98,883	94,092	89,815	83,805
Jordan.....	3,189	2,736	2,262	1,905	1,646	1,469	1,335
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of.....	18,717	16,507	14,185	12,200	10,605	8,990	9,196
Korea, Republic of.....	39,140	36,669	32,976	29,130	25,142	21,863	21,147
Kuwait.....	1,277	1,006	748	476	292	187	145
Lao.....	3,440	3,303	2,962	2,652	2,382	2,146	1,949
Lebanon.....	2,943	2,656	2,330	2,026	1,767	1,550	1,362
Macao.....	282	259	245	223	169	180	188
Malaysia.....	13,674	12,388	10,910	9,648	8,428	7,312	6,434
Maldives.....	150	133	115	98	92	82	82
Mongolia.....	1,616	1,446	1,248	1,090	955	844	779
Nepal.....	14,608	13,257	11,919	10,862	10,035	9,479	8,990
Oman.....	864	766	654	571	505	455	413
Pakistan.....	84,075	75,195	65,706	57,495	50,387	44,434	39,448
Philippines.....	47,678	43,059	37,540	32,415	27,898	24,000	20,647
Qatar.....	210	170	111	70	59	52	47
Saudi Arabia.....	9,292	7,272	6,174	5,384	4,768	4,288	3,901
Singapore.....	2,363	2,250	2,075	1,887	1,646	1,306	1,022
Sri Lanka.....	14,594	13,655	12,532	11,202	9,879	8,679	7,533
Syria.....	8,506	7,420	6,258	5,326	4,533	3,938	3,495
Thailand.....	46,687	42,422	37,091	32,062	27,513	23,451	20,042
Turkey.....	44,561	40,521	35,743	31,951	28,217	24,145	21,122
United Arab Emirates.....	871	646	225	138	110	97	87
Vietnam.....	52,127	47,728	42,984	38,212	33,283	29,357	27,072
Yemen (Aden).....	1,863	1,680	1,498	1,352	1,209	1,089	993
Yemen (Sana).....	5,126	4,723	4,357	4,047	3,639	3,284	2,994
LATIN AMERICA							
Antigua.....	74	71	66	59	55	51	46
Argentina.....	27,210	25,519	23,758	22,179	20,611	18,928	17,150
The Bahamas.....	236	204	171	139	112	87	70
Barbados.....	279	253	239	235	232	227	211
Belize.....	152	138	122	107	92	77	66
Bolivia.....	5,213	4,697	4,140	3,708	3,366	3,070	2,814
Brazil.....	119,175	108,474	95,684	83,093	71,695	61,774	53,443
British Virgin Islands.....	12	11	10	8	7	6	6
Cayman Islands.....	17	14	11	9	8	7	6
Chile.....	10,848	10,214	9,369	8,510	7,585	6,743	6,091

Table F. Estimated Population of the Countries of the World: 1950 to 1979-Continued

Midyear population (thousands)

Region and country	1979	1975	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950
LATIN AMERICA--Continued							
Colombia.....	26,205	24,092	21,430	18,646	15,953	13,588	11,592
Costa Rica.....	2,186	1,978	1,736	1,488	1,248	1,032	867
Cuba.....	9,824	9,332	8,551	7,810	7,027	6,381	5,785
Dominica.....	78	76	71	64	60	57	51
Dominican Republic.....	5,551	5,010	4,343	3,703	3,159	2,685	2,312
Ecuador.....	7,763	6,891	5,958	5,134	4,422	3,812	3,307
El Salvador.....	4,662	4,143	3,582	3,005	2,574	2,218	1,940
French Guiana.....	63	56	48	40	32	28	26
Grenada.....	105	100	95	93	90	85	76
Guadeloupe.....	312	324	320	303	273	236	207
Guatemala.....	6,849	6,096	5,262	4,595	3,969	3,452	3,024
Guyana.....	832	787	715	640	571	491	428
Haiti.....	5,670	5,157	4,605	4,137	3,723	3,376	3,097
Honduras.....	3,645	3,174	2,683	2,299	1,952	1,662	1,431
Jamaica.....	2,215	2,109	1,944	1,777	1,632	1,489	1,385
Martinique.....	310	324	325	313	283	246	217
Mexico.....	65,770	58,692	50,078	42,601	36,182	30,781	26,715
Montserrat.....	11	11	12	12	12	13	13
Netherlands Antilles.....	240	231	218	207	194	180	169
Nicaragua.....	2,365	2,196	1,908	1,659	1,438	1,247	1,084
Panama.....	1,876	1,711	1,497	1,294	1,112	978	855
Paraguay.....	3,117	2,825	2,477	2,170	1,910	1,683	1,476
Peru.....	17,164	15,485	13,504	11,721	10,162	8,864	7,832
Puerto Rico.....	3,395	3,123	2,718	2,594	2,358	2,250	2,218
Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla.....	57	55	53	56	57	55	50
Saint Lucia.....	121	113	103	94	88	86	79
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	111	99	88	85	81	75	66
Suriname.....	404	374	373	337	285	240	208
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,150	1,082	1,027	974	841	721	632
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	7	6	6	6	6	5	5
Uruguay.....	2,910	2,842	2,824	2,693	2,531	2,353	2,194
Venezuela.....	14,539	12,722	10,709	9,119	7,632	6,110	5,145
Virgin Islands.....	99	95	64	44	33	28	27
NORTHERN AMERICA							
Bermuda.....	63	60	55	50	44	41	39
Canada.....	23,688	22,727	21,324	19,678	17,909	15,736	13,737
Greenland.....	49	50	46	39	32	27	23
Saint Pierre and Miquelon.....	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
United States.....	220,584	213,559	204,878	194,303	180,671	165,931	152,271
EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION							
Albania.....	2,626	2,403	2,136	1,865	1,607	1,379	1,215
Andorra.....	34	27	20	14	8	6	6
Austria.....	7,506	7,520	7,426	7,255	7,048	6,947	6,935
Belgium.....	9,849	9,801	9,656	9,464	9,153	8,868	8,639
Bulgaria.....	8,827	8,721	8,490	8,201	7,867	7,499	7,250
Channel Islands.....	130	126	122	117	110	106	102
Czechoslovakia.....	15,239	14,802	14,319	14,147	13,654	13,093	12,389
Denmark.....	5,118	5,060	4,929	4,758	4,581	4,439	4,271
Faroë Islands.....	43	41	39	37	35	32	31
Finland.....	4,764	4,711	4,606	4,564	4,430	4,235	4,009
France.....	53,478	52,748	50,787	48,763	45,670	43,428	41,829
German Democratic Republic.....	16,758	16,850	17,070	17,020	17,058	17,832	18,388
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	61,302	61,832	60,714	58,619	55,423	52,364	49,986
Gibraltar.....	29	30	26	25	24	24	23
Greece.....	9,444	9,047	8,793	8,550	8,327	7,966	7,566

Table F. **Estimated Population of the Countries of the World: 1950 to 1979**—Continued

Midyear population (thousands)

Region and country	1979	1975	1970	1965	1960	1955	1950
EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION--Continued							
Hungary.....	10,710	10,541	10,338	10,153	9,984	9,825	9,338
Iceland.....	226	218	204	192	176	158	143
Ireland.....	3,365	3,176	2,950	2,876	2,832	2,921	2,969
Isle of Man.....	64	60	55	50	48	51	56
Italy.....	56,877	55,810	53,661	51,987	50,198	48,633	47,105
Liechtenstein.....	26	24	21	19	16	15	14
Luxembourg.....	358	359	339	332	314	305	296
Malta.....	347	328	326	319	329	314	312
Monaco.....	26	25	23	22	21	18	18
Netherlands.....	14,029	13,653	13,032	12,292	11,486	10,751	10,114
Norway.....	4,074	4,007	3,877	3,723	3,581	3,427	3,265
Poland.....	35,227	33,951	32,526	31,262	29,590	27,221	24,824
Portugal.....	9,843	9,426	9,044	9,129	9,037	8,693	8,443
Romania.....	22,057	21,245	20,253	19,027	18,403	17,325	16,311
San Marino.....	21	20	19	17	15	14	13
Spain.....	37,077	35,442	33,779	32,056	30,455	29,202	28,009
Sweden.....	8,296	8,193	8,043	7,734	7,480	7,262	7,014
Switzerland.....	6,343	6,405	6,267	5,943	5,362	4,980	4,694
United Kingdom.....	55,901	55,981	55,522	54,378	52,559	51,199	50,363
Yugoslavia.....	22,174	21,365	20,371	19,434	18,402	17,519	16,346
Soviet Union.....	263,400	254,393	242,757	230,936	214,329	196,159	180,075
OCEANIA							
American Samoa.....	32	30	27	25	20	20	19
Australia.....	14,417	13,771	12,660	11,439	10,361	9,277	8,267
Cook Islands.....	19	19	21	19	18	16	15
Fiji.....	618	576	521	463	393	332	287
French Polynesia.....	144	132	116	95	81	72	62
Guam.....	117	107	87	74	67	69	60
Kiribati.....	57	53	49	45	41	37	33
Nauru.....	8	7	7	6	4	4	3
New Caledonia.....	136	134	111	90	79	65	55
New Hebrides.....	114	102	85	74	66	59	52
New Zealand.....	3,107	3,071	2,811	2,628	2,372	2,136	1,908
Pacific Islands.....	131	120	102	91	76	66	57
Papua New Guinea.....	3,067	2,756	2,418	2,130	1,875	1,650	1,453
Samoa.....	155	149	142	127	110	94	82
Solomon Islands.....	222	193	163	143	126	114	107
Tonga.....	96	90	86	74	64	54	46
Tuvalu.....	7	6	6	6	5	5	5
Wallis and Futuna.....	10	9	9	8	8	7	7

Appendix: Composition of Subregions

The countries listed in italics are less developed countries; the remainder are more developed countries. Assignment of countries into more developed and less developed categories is done according to the United Nations classification.

AFRICA

ESTERN AFRICA

Burundi
Comoros
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Reunion
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

MIDDLE AFRICA

Angola
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
 Sao Tome and Principe
Zaire

NORTHERN AFRICA

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Morocco
Sudan
Tunisia
Western Sahara

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Botswana
Lesotho
Namibia
South Africa
Swaziland

WESTERN AFRICA

Benin
Cape Verde
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Saint Helena
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo
Upper Volta

ASIA

EAST ASIA

China
Mainland
Taiwan
Hong Kong
Japan
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
Korea, Republic of
Macao
Mongolia

EASTERN SOUTH ASIA

Brunei
Burma
Indonesia
Kampuchea
Laos
Malaysia
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

MIDDLE SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Iran
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

WESTERN SOUTH ASIA

Bahrain
Cyprus
Gaza Strip
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Yemen (Aden)
Yemen (Sana)

Appendix: Composition of Subregions—(Continued)

LATIN AMERICA

CARIBBEAN

Antigua
Bahamas, The
Barbados
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands

MIDDLE AMERICA

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama

TEMPERATE SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina
Chile
Uruguay

TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA

Bolivia
Brazil
Colombia
Ecuador
French Guiana
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Venezuela

NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, SOVIET UNION

NORTHERN AMERICA
 Bermuda
 Canada
 Greenland
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon
 United States

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria
 Czechoslovakia
 German Democratic Republic
 Hungary
 Poland
 Romania

NORTHERN EUROPE

Channel Islands
 Denmark
 Faroe Islands
 Finland
 Iceland
 Ireland
 Isle of Man
 Norway
 Sweden
 United Kingdom

SOUTHERN EUROPE

Albania
 Andorra
 Gibraltar
 Greece
 Italy
 Malta
 Portugal
 San Marino
 Spain
 Yugoslavia

WESTERN EUROPE

Austria
 Belgium
 France
 Germany, Federal Republic of
 Liechtenstein
 Luxembourg
 Monaco
 Netherlands
 Switzerland

SOVIET UNION

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND

Australia
 New Zealand

MELANESIA

New Caledonia
 New Hebrides
 Papua New Guinea
 Solomon Islands

MICRONESIA

Guam
 Kiribati
 Nauru
 Pacific Islands
 Tuvalu

POLYNESIA

American Samoa
 Cook Islands
 Fiji
 French Polynesia
 Samoa
 Tonga
 Wallis and Futuna



WORLD DEMOGRAPHIC MAPS

These three maps provide specific data on the fertility, population growth, and mortality patterns of the world. They were developed by the International Statistical Programs Center of the Census Bureau for the Office of Population, Agency for International Development. Each map measures 10½ x 16 inches and is printed in color.

World Fertility Pattern, 1972. (ISP-WCF-72) Births per 1,000 population are indicated for each country. Four separate tones of red and yellow show levels of fertility.

World Population Growth Patterns, 1972. (ISP-WCG-72) Annual rate of population growth is shown by percent for the countries of the world. Four separate tones of blue and yellow show levels of growth.

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